

THE EAST ANGLIAN.

OCTOBER, 1864.

NOTES.

DESTRUCTION OF CHURCH MONUMENTS IN EAST ANGLIA.

Tomb and Inscription in Memory of the Rev. John Sym, Leigh, Essex.

As it has been announced in reply to a correspondent, G. W. M. (vol. i, p. 116), that copies of monumental inscriptions from churches in the eastern counties will be admitted in the pages of the *East Anglian*, I send one of some local historical interest, which I was fortunate enough to transcribe previously to its destruction. And as I have every reason for believing that no other copy than my own is in existence, I think it desirable to place it permanently upon record. Having been a collector of sepulchral inscriptions for more than a quarter of a century, numerous instances of wanton and extensive destruction of church monuments have come under my observation; and I would beg to direct the attention of the correspondents and readers of the *East Anglian* to an able and important paper upon the subject addressed by Vice Admiral Smyth, F.R.S., F.S.A., to the Bucks Archaeological Society, in 1860: to another by Mr. C. Roach Smith, in the fifth volume of his *Collectanea Antiqua*; and to a letter by Mr. J. G. Waller, F.S.A., in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1859. My own attention has been more forcibly drawn again to the subject, in consequence of application having been made to me by a learned author, who has a great theological work in progress, the labour of many years, for information respecting some of the old divines and theological writers, in the eastern counties, and among them the Rev John Sym, above mentioned, as well as from noticing the occasional queries of the learned authors of *Athenæ Cantab.*, to whom sepulchral memorials, I imagine, would often prove invaluable.

The tomb upon which was the sepulchral inscription in memory of the Rev. John Sym, a theological writer of the 17th century, was destroyed in pursuance of a notice to that effect, published by the churchwardens in the year 1848, calling upon his descendants to repair it; or, if they did not, it would be "disposed of." It was in vain telling the church authorities that the tomb was an historical record—that was incomprehensible by them. It was in vain telling them that the vault was not constructed by John Sym, though his body was placed in it, and his name inscribed upon it. It was in vain telling them that it was built by

the Rev. Dr. Thomson, 50 years after Mr. Sym's death; that he used Mr. Sym's slab for a covering, and that the fact was recorded in the Parish Register and upon the tomb itself. By what means, or by what misrepresentation, the sanction of the Archdeacon's authority was obtained to so ridiculous an advertisement and so gross an act of vandalism, it is useless to enquire; but it was impossible to contend against the ignorance and the destructive spirit of churchwardens, supported, as alleged, by archidiaconal authority, and the tomb was demolished. Admitting the necessity for its destruction—a work of greater cost and labour than its reparation—common sense and common decency ought to have suggested that when the vault was filled with earth, the stone with its perfect and legible inscriptions, which would have lasted two or three centuries longer, should have been replaced *in situ*; but it was broken in three pieces, cast into a remote corner of the churchyard, and the site levelled. Fortunately, though at the cost of a long journey, I was enabled to copy the inscriptions before the work of demolition began, and now beg to send them for preservation in the pages of the *East Anglian*.

D. JO : SYM Viri eruditiss : et pientissimi
qui Ecclesiam hanc rexit an. 28, Et tandem
Do'ino placide obdormivit, 24 Martii 1637,
etatis 75,
MEMORIE.

*Si cuiquam innocuam sit laudi degere vitam ;
Bonis placere si malis
Displicuisse juvat ; pastoris gloria fida,
Oracula si celestia
Dispensasse manu tremuli suspiria laudant
Quam pectori si laudibus
Sit dignus mentem exhilarat facundia lingue
Polita cujus defessam ;—
Vita tibi intemperata parit decus (incolyto Syme)
Bonis quem honorant nec mali
Obtrectasse aveant. Te vivum Essexia quondam
Mirata mortuum lugeat.
Corporis exuviis positus dum sidera scandis
Manes superstes nomine.
Hæc, piis manibus, amici et patris dilectissimi
qui illum dum vixerat sincers coluit et
mortuum merito lugeat,
Parentavit*

THO : YOUNG.

To ye everliving memory of MR. JOHN SYM
Pastor of this church 28 years, who deceased
ye 24 March in ye yeare of his Lord 1637. His
age 57.*

* This discrepancy in the age occurs on the stone; 75 years is however manifestly correct.

His learning, prudence and faithfulness,
 His zeale for God against all wickednes,
 His holy life †
 Makes soule and name to triumph over death.
 Underneath this stone, in a vault made at
 his own charge for himself and family, lieth
 the body of Mr. WILLIAM THOMPSON, late Rector
 of Leigh, who died 26 May, buried the
 31st 1690, Aged yeares.

The inscription in memory of the Rev. William Thompson, D.D., is in a quite different style of letter from that of Mr. Sym. It is very probable that John Sym may have been a native of the place of which he afterwards became Rector, for among the Burghley Papers, MS. Lansd. 113, 76 D., in a list of persons chargeable with loans, temp. Eliz., the name of William Symes of Lee, occurs chargeable "*in bonis*," £16. John Sym was the author of a work entitled, "*Life's Preservative against Self-killing, or an useful Treatise concerning Life and Self-murder*," London, 1637, 4to, which, I believe, is now extremely rare. William Gouge, of Blackfriars, a well known divine, wrote the preface. Any further information respecting John Sym, will be very acceptable.

The indignant remonstrance against the monumental destruction, which took place at this church ten years previously, appears to have suggested to the church officers the idea of screening their delinquencies for the future, under the protecting ægis of the Archdeacon.—K.

LOWESTOFT CHINA (VOL. I., pp. 218, 418).

In the notice of this manufacture in the *Art Journal* for July, 1863, p. 130, it is stated that *part* of a set of china, painted "by Thomas Curtis, on oriental body, in 1775, and intended as a wedding present for his son James, is still preserved in the family." When at Lowestoft lately, I had, by the kind permission of the present owner, an opportunity of seeing, among others, this beautiful and well authenticated specimen of Lowestoft China; and perhaps you will allow me to state that the set is considered to be now as complete as when first made; consisting of 12 cups and saucers, tea pot and stand, cream jug and stand, sugar basin, tea caddy, and two plates.—A COLLECTOR.

Samuel Woodward (vol. II., p. 106).—Died January 14th, 1838, and was buried in St. Stephen's churchyard, opposite the south porch. A monument is attached to the south wall, near the place where the porch once was.—T. G. BAYFIELD.

† The remainder of this line had been carefully chiseled out.

EXTRACTS FROM PARISH REGISTERS.—NO. 12 (VOL. II., p. 77).

St. Mary the Great, Cambridge.

The register, which begins in 1559, is in very excellent condition, but in being rebound, the edges have been cut so far as to destroy some of the entries.

- 1579. Thomas, son of Thomas Ventris, bapt. May 1.
- 1585. Edmund Dorrington, son of John Dorrington, bap. Dec. 21.
- 1585. Thos. Sterne, and Katherine Wright, mard. Nov. 7.
- 1586-7. Thos., son of Thos. Sterne, bapt. Feb. 10.
- 1588. Mr. Thomas Thomas, burd. Aug. 9.
- 1592. John, son of Henry Sterne, bapt. June 18.
- 1601. Edward Cropley, Churchwarden.
- 1604. Mr. Rowlye, Preacher of the word of God at Chelmsford, Essex, burd. April 9.
- 1606. Anne Ladie Harbart, da. of Countesse of Pembroke, bur. Jan. 11.
- 1607. Colton, a Prisoner, burd.
- 1609-10. Susan, da. of Marmaduke Ffrog, burd. March 26.
- 1612. A Prisoner, buried the last of July.
- 1614. A Footman of the Earl of Summerset, drowned when the King was at Cambridge, buried.
- 1617. Mr. Cropley, his son, buried.
- 1617. Mr. Cropley his wife, buried.
- 1627-8. A Boy that was anatomized at the Schools, buried March 13.
- 1628-9. John Smith, a prisoner at the Castle, that was anatomized, burd. March.
- 1629-30. anatomized at the Schools, burd. Mar. 6.
- 1631. A Child born in the Tolbooth, baptd.
- 1651. Yelverton Payton, buried April 22.
- 1658. Alice Chesterton, an ancient Maid, buried May 7.
- 1659. Constantius Rodocanates, buried in the Church.
- 1663-4. Mary, da. of Wm. & Elizabeth Crud, bap. Feb. 7.
- 1664. Mary Perera, da. of Francis Perera, bap.
- 1664. Henry Nightingale, buried Aug. 1.
- 1680-1. Mark, son of Mark & Lydia Bullen, bapt. Feb. 6.

[Eventually Vicar of Fen Stanton, Hunts.]

- 1700. Tho^s. Nicholson, Gent., buried April 25.

All Saints, or All Hallows, Cambridge.

The Register begins 1538.

- 1540. James Wenntbrigge, & Kathe. his wife, married April 25.
- 1578. Mr. Edwd. Lively, Mr of Arts of Trinity College, & Kathe. Lorkin, mard. July 14.

[He was Hebrew Professor, and one of the translators of the Bible.]

- 1578. Chr. More, & Jane Frogg, married Oct. 26.
- 1582. Mrs. Lorkin, Wyfe of the aforementioned Dr. Lorkin, buried Dec. 22.
- 1584. Jane, Daughter of Dr. Lorkin, buried Sep. 9.
- 1584. John Scott, Maior of Cambridge, burd. Mar. 17.

1597. Susanna Frogg, da. of Marmaduke Frogg, bapt. 27 March.
 1598. Marie Frogg, da. of Frogg the Tailor, bap. 23 Febr.
 1600. Jeofrey Knight, servant to Goodman Froge, burd. Oct. 10.
 1604. Lettis Parsefall, da. of Edw. & Elizb. Parsefall, bap. Apr. 7.
 1621. Old Mother Brasher, buried April 10.
 1622. John Webb, & Mary Frogg, mard. March 28.
 1630. Mr. John Dod, burd. in Jesus Coll. Chapel, Jany. 14.
 1632. Mr. John Dod, Fellow of St. John's Coll., burd. in their chap.
 May 17.
 1638. Mr. George Sterne, Fellow of Jesus Coll., burd. in their chap.
 May 18.
 [Many were buried of the plague this year.]
 1655. Alexander Elton, son of Edw. Elton, bapd. Oct. 22.
 1660. Elizb., da. of Mr. John & . . . Rant, bapd. Sept. 4.
 1720. Edw. Bosvile, of Yowarave, Derbyshire, & Lucy Hern, of
 Witchford, mard. Sept. 23.
 1732. Sir Thos. Peyton, Bart., of Emneth, & Mrs. Bridget Sheffington,
 of Sheffington, Leicestershire, married in St. John's chapel,
 Jany. 1.

E. V.

SCANDINAVIAN LOCAL NAMES IN EAST ANGLIA.

In the parish of Attleborough is a place called "*The Wroo*." It may be found in the *Ordnance Map*, a little south of "Hypocrite's lane," and north of "Fettle bridge." It seems from the map, to be a short turn-again lane with a cluster of houses. It would appear to be derived from the Icelandic *hra*, Danish *vraa*, Swedish *wra*=corner; Halliwell has *Wro*, a corner, and gives this example:—

Nere Sendency ther is a *wroo*,
 And nere that *wro* is a welle;
 A ston ther is the wel even fro,
 And nere the wel, truly to telle.
 MS. Cantab. Ff. v. 48, f 124.

Darrow, Darraw.—This word occurs as the name of woods in Diss and in Alburgh. It would seem to be the Danish *Dyrhave*=deerpark.

Filby.—In the island of Alsen, is a place called Fielby. This would appear to be the original form of our Filby. In Danish and Swedish, Fiel means primarily a board or plank, and then, in Sweden at least, a plank-shaped piece of land. Either of these meanings would suit our Norfolk Filby. The original chieftain's house may have been of plank, and not of logs, or wattle and clay, as without doubt, formed the residences of his neighbouring chieftains; but the secondary meaning will also suit as the parish is long and narrow, and a little wider at one end than at the other.

I wish to record these etymological speculations in the *East Anglian*, for the opinion of its contributors.—E. G. R.

Norfolk Songs (vol. II., p. 106).—Samuel Lane was the poet's name. See vol. ii., p. 67.—W. ENFIELD.

MEANING OF WIN IN NAMES OF PLACES (VOL. II., p. 106.)

Winford, doubtless means the "ford of the Win"; Winston, "the enclosure or town of Win, or Wyn"; but Wyn in most names is the Celtic *gwyn*, "white." In some names, Win is a contraction or corruption; as in Winslow, perhaps i. q. Onslow, and Hounslow.

Gray's Inn Square.

R. S. CHARNOCK.

SUFFOLCIENSIS could scarcely have selected a syllable with more numerous meanings as a prefix than this. In the first place, it may be the Welsh *gwyn*=white; next, it represents the Roman British *Venta*, which, however, itself may be only a Latinized form of *gwyn*; and in Anglo-Saxon, it has no less than three meanings, *Win*, or *winn*=contention, war. *Win*=wine; and *wín*, or *wyn*=joy, pleasure, delight. *Wincanton* is said to be *Wyn-calc-ton*, the pleasant town on the river *Cale*. *Winchester*, was *Venta Belgarum*. *Venta Silurum* is now *Caer-gwent*, while *Venta Icenorum*, has, perhaps, given its name to the river *Wensum*. I cannot find the *whin* or *furze* in any Anglo-Saxon dictionary, or in any cognate language; but *Kilian* gives *win*=*hof*=Lat. *villa*.—E.G.R.

Upon reference to Dr. Bosworth's *Compendious Anglo-Saxon and English Dictionary*, I find that *Win* is a masculine verb, signifying contention, labour, war; *Winston*, a place for contest or conflict; *Wintrendel*, a war circle, a shield. Hence proper names in *Win*; as *Baldwin*, bold in war. *Win-burne* is feminine, signifying *burne*, a brook, *Winburn*, or *Winborne*, Dorsetshire; *Wincel-comb*, *wincel*, a corner, comb, a low place; in angulo vicus, *Winchelcomb*, *Winchcomb*, Gloucestershire; *Winceles-ed*, *wincel*, a corner, eá water; *acqua angularis*, *Winchelsea*, Sussex; *Windle*, a basket, *Windles-ofra*, *Windles-oure*, *Windles-ora*, *Windsor*, Berks.; *Winchester*, in Hampshire, was called *Wintan-ceaster*, *Wintecaster*, and *Winceaster*. *Win-dag*, means a day of struggle, misery; and *Win-full*, full of labour, laborious. *Windel*; gen. *windles*; dative. *Windle*; masculine verb, signifies anything twined, a basket; *stan*, es; m. a curled stone, a fossil shell; *strew*, es; n. *Windle-straw*, straw for platting; *tree*, es; n. *Windle-tree*, a tree from which baskets were made, a willow.—JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Win is a British monosyllable, signifying *water*; thus *Wincanton* is a town on the river *Cale*; *Winchester*, a camp on the river *Ichin*; *Winwich*, *vicus*, a village near water; *Winford*, a passage over the water.—R. C., *Queen's Gardens*.

Removal of Gravestones (vol. II., pp. 10, 26).—The following rhyme, from a Suffolk church, contains a piece of very sound advice to the destroyers of ancient sepulchral memorials. It is from a brass, dated 1656, in the north aisle of *Fornham All Saints church*:—

"Let noe man steale away this brasse but hee whoe knowes himselfe unworthie memorye."

W. D. S.

RECTORY OF BURNHAM OVERY, NORFOLK.

Dimissio r'e'orie de Burnh'm Overy.

Thys Indenture, made the laste daye of Apryll, in the xxxth yere of the reigne of or souerayne Lord Henry the viijth, by the grace of god Kynge of Inglonde and ffraunce, defender of the faythe, and Lorde of Irelande and in erthe supreme hede of the Church of Inglonde. Betwyxte Richarde Vowell, pryor of the Regular church of monastery of our blessed Ladye of walsyngham, In the countye of Norff. and the covent of the same place of the one partye, and Thomas Harlowe, w'thin the countye of Huntynghon, Husbondman, one the other partye wyttenssith that the sayd pryor and conuente wythe ther hole assente and consente, hath granted and to ferme letten vnto the sayed Thomas or hys assygnés ther manor or Lordshype In Burnh'm ou'ye called the lathez, the Rectorye, the Bearnés, and the closys therto belongyne, and all the tythe corne or grayne that belongethe vnto the same, to the church of Saynte Cleme'ts, In the same Towne, and felde apartaynyng or In anywyse belongynge. And also wythe all the glebe londés and all other londés, fedynge, pasturs, foldecourses, drovys, wayes, woodes and underwoddes, p'fytés, emolyme't, co'mo-dytés therto aperteynyng or belongyne, and moreover, all maner of weves, strays, or other yerlye casuall p'ffyttes to the sayed maner aperteynyge or belongyne eyther spyrytual or temporall what so ever thaye be, excepte and reserued to the sayed pryor and Covente and ther successors, all maner of Rentés fre and bonde as yt apperythe by ther rentalles, and all sutes and s'vyce of courtes, and the pquesytes to the same belongyne, and also excepte to the sayd pryor and Couente, and ther successors, all wardes, maryagys, releves, harryatts. And furdernore, the sayed Thomas and hys assygnés shall suffycientlye repayre, mayntayne, and susteyne all maner of repacons of the chauncell of saynte Clements, and also of the berne cawlléd lathys berne, Duryenge the hoole lese and terme, and so to leve yt suffycyentlye reparyed at the ende of the same terme, To have and to holde and peasbly to Inyoye the sayed maner wth all and synguler the pmysses as yt ys afforsayed vnto the forsayed Thomas or hys assygnés, frome the makynge of thys p'sent wrytyng vnto the ende and terme of L yeres than nexte and J'medyatiye folowynge, and fully to be co'pleat and ended, yeldynge and paynge therfor yearlye duryng all the forsayed terme of L yeres vnto the sayed pryor and covente, or to the successors or assignés for all and syngular the p'mysys before wrytten, xth. starlyngé, In maner and forme folowynge, that ys to saye, at the feaste of the annv'ci'con of or blessed Ladye, nexte folowynge, that ys to saye, at the feaste of the annv'ci'con of or blessed Ladye, nexte followinge thys p'sente Date vth. starlyngé and at the feaste of the natyvyte of Saynt John Baptyste, then nexte and J'medyatiye folloinge after that other vth. starlyngé, and so forthe yerlye duryng all the sayed terme of L yeres.

In wyttnes wherof to the one p'te of thys p'sente Indenture, remaynyng wth the forsayed Thomas or hys assygnés, the sayed p'or and Covente have sette ther comone seale, the daye and yeare above wrytten.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF THE FAMILIES OF ALBINI AND
MOUBRAY.—NO. VI (VOL. II., p. 100).

The Duchess married 4thly, Gerard Useflete. By her first husband she had Isabel, who died in the castle of Gloucester, on St. Michael's day, 31st Henry VI, having first married Hyde Ferrars (Arms:—Gu., 7 mascles conjoined Or, 3, 3, 1), son and heir app. of Wm. de F. Baron, of Groby, by whom she had Elizabeth, sole heiress of her father, and grand-daughter and heir of Wm. Baron de Ferrars, of Groby, and was married to Edward de Grey (Arms:—Barry of 6 Ar. and Az., in chief 3 torteaux), Knight, and had issue; and 2ndly, to James de Berkeley, Knight, Baron of Berkeley (Arms:—Gu., a chevron between 10 crosses patée, 6 in chief, and 4 in base Ar. ?), who died 3rd Edward IV (1463). Margaret, married to Sir Robert Howard, Knight (Arms:—Gu., a bend, between 6 crosses cross-lets fitchée Ar.), from whom descended Sir John H., Knight, afterwards created Duke of Norfolk, and other children; and Elizabeth, married to Michael de la Pole,* Earl of Suffolk, who died 3rd Henry V. The Duchess Elizabeth had assigned her, for her dower, the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, the Manors of Walton, Seham, and Kenet, the Manor and Borough of Bungeye, the Manors of Stonham, Doningworth, Kelshall, Staverton, Holislee, Hoo, with the Hundred of Loose, and the Manor of Pesenhale, in Suffolk; the Manors of Witherdale, in Leicestershire; Stodesdon, and Kingeswode, in Shropshire; Kenet, and Kentford, in Cambs.; Chesterford, Dovercourt, and Rumford, in Essex.† And, because the Castle and Manor of Framlingham, being near the sea, were liable to injuries from the incursions of enemies, the King assigned to her, in exchange, the Castle and Manor of Bretby, the Manors of Rostlaston and Coton, with messuages and lands, and rents, in Repindon, Lynton, Meleton, Wylinton, Ashburne, and Howes, in Derbyshire; the Manor of Penne, in Bucks.; and the Hundred of Goscote, in Leicestershire. ‡

Thomas de Moubray, son and heir of Thomas, was 14 years of age at the death of his father. He never used any higher title than that of Earl Marshall; and amongst the witnesses to an instrument concerning the marriage of Eric, King of Denmark with Philippa, the daughter of King Henry IV, dated at Berkhamstead, in 1402 (3rd Henry IV), he has only the style of Thomas Lord de Moubray. In the 6th Henry IV (1405), he was accused of being privy to the design of the Duke of York, to procure the escape of the children of the Earl of March from the custody of the King, and was pardoned for that offence; but, in the same year, he joined in an insurrection with the Archbishop of York § and others, for the re-

* Arms:—Az., a fesse between 3 leopards Or ♀

† *Claus. 3. H. 4. p. 1, m. 18.*

‡ *Ibid.* In the church of Hoveringham, Notts., is a very good monument for this lady and her third husband, Sir Robert Gowsell.

§ Richard Scroope, of the Bolton branch of the family, was translated from the Bishopric of Lichfield and Coventry in 1398, to the see of York.

dress of grievances then complained of in the state, and was in arms at Shipton on the Moor, near York, on the 29th May, when the Earl of Westmerland, the General of the forces of the King, which were far inferior to those of the insurgents, having, by a promise of concession in what was desired by the latter, persuaded the Archbishop and the Earl Marshal to let their forces disperse, took them both prisoners, and conducted them to York, where they were beheaded on Monday, the morrow of the succeeding Whitsunday. The head of the Earl Marshal was placed on the walls of the city of York, and his body buried in the cathedral there. He died *s.p.*, but his wife Constance, daughter of John de Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, was afterwards married to Sir John Grey, K. G., eldest son and heir apparent of Reginald, Lord Grey, of Ruthin, and ob. 16th Henry VI. In a pedigree of the Moubray family, she is said to be a daughter of John de Holand, Earl of Huntingdon, but in that of Grey, Baron of Ruthin, Earl of Kent, &c., she is stated to be a daughter of John de Holand, Duke of Exeter.

John de Moubray, Earl Marshal, brother and heir of Thomas, was 17 years of age in the 8th Henry IV, and in the 14th Henry IV, proved his age and had livery of his lands. In the 3rd Henry V (1415) he attended the King in the army which sailed from Southampton for Normandy on the 14th August, and was with him at the siege of Harfleur; but being taken ill of the flux, from which disease great numbers of the English died in that expedition, he was obliged to return from the army before the battle of Agincourt. In the year following (4th Henry V, 1417), however, he was retained to serve the King in his wars of France, with 100 men at arms, and 300 archers (himself and 5 Knights included) and accordingly sailed with the King from Portsmouth on the 23rd July (5th Henry V, 1417), and was with him at the siege and taking of Caen, and continued in the service of the King in that country, during the remainder of his reign; and in the 9th Henry V, succeeded to the stall of the Earl of Tankerville, as a Knight of the Garter. In the 1st Henry VI, he was retained to serve the King in his wars of France, with one Banneret, 4 Knights, 114 men at arms, and 360 Archers. In the Parliament, which commenced at Westminster on the 30th April, 3rd Henry VI, great controversies arose between him (as heir of Thomas de Brotherton, Earl of Norfolk) and Richard, Earl of Warwick, for precedence; but, before the disputes were ended, it was found that Thomas, Earl of Nottingham, the father of this Earl Marshal, had been created Duke of Norfolk in Parliament, to him and the heirs male of his body, in the 21st Richard II; and that, though the proceedings in that Parliament had been revoked in another Parliament of the 1st Henry IV, yet, forasmuch as the creation of Dukes, Earls, and other dignities appertained to the King only, and not to the Parliament, and because there was no express revocation of the title in the Act of revocation, the title of Duke of Norfolk was in full Parliament restored to this John de Moubray, as brother and heir of Thomas, and son and heir of Thomas, first Duke of Norfolk: but the question of precedence between him, as Earl of Norfolk, and the Earl of Warwick,

was reserved; because the Earldom of Norfolk was limited to his heirs general, and the Dukedom to his heirs male. In the 4th Henry VI, being the year after the death of his mother, he performed his homage, and had livery of the lands of her inheritance. In the 8th of Henry VI, he was again retained by indenture to serve the King in his wars; and he appears, from various public instruments, to have been one of the principal Counsellors of the King from the 3rd to the 11th Henry VI. He was summoned to Parliament as Earl Marshal 1st Henry V, to 4th Henry V, and as Duke of Norfolk from 4th Henry VI, to 10th Henry VI, inclusively. By his testament (dated 20th May, 7th Henry VI) he bequeathed his body to be buried in the church of the Chartreuse, within the Isle of Axholme; ordained that the bones of his father should be translated hither from Venice; and bequeathed to Catherine his wife all his plate of gold and silver, or silver gilt, and appointed her the Honors and Castles of Brembre, in Sussex, and Gower, in Wales. He died October 19th, 11th Henry VI (1432).

He married Catherine, daughter of Ralph Nevell (Arms:—Gu., a saltire Ar.) She married 2ndly, Thomas Strangways; and 3rdly, John Beaumont, Lord Viscount Beaumont, who was killed in a battle fought July 10th, 38th Henry VI (1460), in Hardingstone fields, near Northampton, in which the Lancastrians were defeated, Henry VI was taken prisoner: Humphrey Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, John Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury, Thomas, Lord Egremont, and Sir Christopher Talbot, with 10,000 men, were slain by the Yorkists, under the King-making Earl of Warwick. In a pedigree of the Moubray family, immediately after that of her third husband, occurs the name of Sir John Widville (Arms:—Argent, a fesse and canton conjoined Gules), Kt., son and heir apparent of Anthony, Earl Rivers, who was taken prisoner after a fierce engagement, in which the Yorkists were defeated at Edgecote, Northants, through the withdrawal of Lord Stafford's forces, occasioned by a quarrel with the Earl of Pembroke, St. James's day, 9th Edward IV (1469), and beheaded at Northampton. The Duchess Catherine had assigned her, for her dower, the Lordships of Forneseat, Lopham, Southfield, Eresham, Haneworth, Framlingham Parva, with the Hundreds of Laundiche and South Greenhow, and two parts of the Manor of Loche, in Norfolk; a third part of two parts of 40 shillings custom of the market of Guilford, in Surrey; the Castle, Borough, and Manor of Strogail, in the Marches of Wales; the Manor of Tudeham, in Gloucestershire; the Manors of Sileby, Montsorrel, the Park of Overton, and Hundred of Goscote, in Leicestershire; the Manors of Great Chesterford, Dovercourt, Rumford, the Borough of Harwich, the third part of two parts of the Manors of High Rotting and Onesham Hall, the third part of the Manor of Langtons in Canfield Parva, in Essex; the Castle of Bedford, with the Manors of Haunes, Willington, and Stotfield, in Bedfordshire; and the Manors of Penne, Wenge, and Medmenham, in Bucks.—(*Claus. 11 H. 6, m. 13.*)

John de Moubray, Duke of Norfolk, &c., son and heir of John, was one of the nobility, who, in the 4th Henry VI, were appointed to receive the

order of knighthood with the King, and was upwards of 17 years of age at the death of his father, whom we presume he succeeded in his stall as Knight of the Garter. He became of full age in the 14th Henry VI. In the 16th Henry VI (1438) the Duke of Norfolk, and the Earl of Huntingdon, were sent with forces for strengthening the town of Calais, and the Castle of Guines. And on the 28th of March, in the same year, the Duke of Norfolk was named one of the Commissioners for concluding a truce with the Scots. In the following year, he was sent on an embassy into Picardy to treat of peace between the Kings of England and France. On the 10th November, 19th Henry VI (1440), he was appointed as Earl Marshal, to superintend the preparation of the lists for a combat between Peter de Vasques, Knight, a Spaniard, and Richard Wydevile, at Westminster, within sixteen days from that period.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

Albini and Moubray (vol. II., p. 43, &c).—The following note appears in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, September, 1864, p. 353:—"The effigy at Bottesford, it is believed, represents William de Albini III, Lord of Belvoir and Uffington, near Stamford, who founded Newstead Priory, near that town, and whose body was buried at Newstead, and his heart under the high altar at Belvoir Priory, with the following inscription, which was afterwards removed to Bottesford:—"Hic jacet Dni Willielmi Albiniaci, cujus corpus sepelitur apud novum locum juxta Stanfordiam." This William de Albini, in 1211, was one of the sureties for the preservation of the peace concluded between King John and the French King; and he was one of the twenty-five barons who swore to the observance of Magna Charta. The material of this curious effigy is Purbeck marble."—GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS (vol. I., p. 436).

Allow me to add the following to my list of Monumental Collections for East Anglia, printed in vol. i.

NORFOLK.

Carbrook	} <i>Gentleman's Magazine</i> ,	{	vol. xvi., p. 557.
Griston			vol. lxxxvii., p. 393.
Merton			vol. xc., p. 115.

ESSEX.

Little Burstead, *Gentleman's Magazine*, vol. xcvii., p. 105.

GEORGE W. MARSHALL.

Reginald Heber (vol. II., pp. 38, 54).—In All Saints church, Ilkley, Yorkshire, is a brass, dated 1637 or 1687, to Reginald Heber, a young boy. I have unfortunately no note of the exact age, or of his parents. I think the brass, when I saw it in 1861, was loose.—W. D. S.

QUERIES.

BURIAL OF GRAVESTONES.

In an account of the *restoration* of St. James's Church, at Bury St. Edmund's, I read—

"The whole of the old pavement and soil of the church have also been cleared away to the depth of one foot, except where the marble ledges were placed. The inscriptions on these were all carefully copied and numbered, according to a corresponding plan of the floor of the church, showing their exact position, the slabs themselves remaining *in situ*, covered with four inches of concrete. Above this, an entirely new flooring has been laid."

Would these church *restorers* like to have their own gravestones *interred* in a similar manner? Can genealogists contribute to the assistance of these church-milliners out of their pecuniary difficulties?—A NORFOLK GENEALOGIST.

Saxon Guilds.—I should feel obliged if any of your readers would furnish me with information as to any Saxon or other antient Guilds, that have at any time existed in their neighbourhoods.

Settlement of the Flemings.—Also particulars as to any settlement of Flemings.—FRETWELL W. HOYLE, *Rotherham*.

Sir James Edwards, Bart., and Michael Edwards, Esq., appear to have been in 1697, the Patrons of the living of Wickhampton, in the then Deanery of Blofield, in the Diocese of Norwich. Any particulars of them, and of the arms they bore, as also of their descendants, will much oblige—
ENQUIRER.

Debenhams of Alpheton.—I can trace this family since about 1750. Can any correspondent refer me to a work where I may find anything of their early history? A Sir Gilbert Debenham once sate as a member for Bury St Edmund's. Is anything known of him? was he of the family? Some years ago there were, I am told, hatchments in Alpheton church belonging to members of this family. Do they exist still? and, if so, can the coat of arms be distinguished?—W. D. S.

Meaning of Yaxley.—I should be glad to know the meaning of the word *Yaxley*. It is the name of a town near Peterboro' and of a village in Suffolk. There are also such names as Yax-ham, Yox-ford, Yox-hall. In Domesday Book it is, perhaps, *Acle*; in later writings it is Iakesleia, Yakeslee, Yaxlee; also Yakel.—Ley, is a common Suffolk termination, as Sotterley, Westley, Otley, Trimley, Bentley, Haughley, Shelley, Badley, Brockley, Kirkley. There is Acle, near Gt. Yarmouth; Akeley (Bucks); Iackfield (Salop); Ick-worth and Ixworth, in Suffolk.—W. H. S.